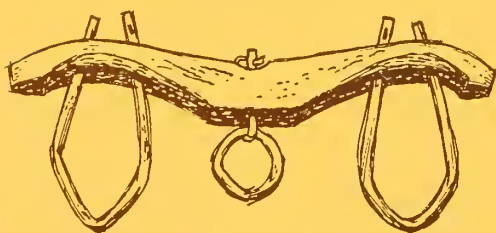


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McMurry. The Marian-Lincoln
Tradition at Iowa Wesleyan
College.

LINCOLN ROOM

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The
Harlan-Lincoln Tradition
at
IOWA WESLEYAN COLLEGE



MOUNT PLEASANT, IOWA

The Harlan-Lincoln Tradition



The Harlan-Lincoln Home in Mount Pleasant, Iowa

The
Harlan-Lincoln Tradition

AT IOWA WESLEYAN COLLEGE

By

DR. R. GERALD McMURTRY

Price - 25 Cents

THE HARLAN-LINCOLN RESTORATION COMMISSION

1959

Originally printed in the *Lincoln Herald*,
October, 1946, Vol. 48, No. 3

FOREWORD

This booklet is reprinted by the Harlan-Lincoln Restoration Commission of Iowa Wesleyan College because of the enthusiastic response to the restoration of the Harlan-Lincoln Home in Mount Pleasant, Iowa, as one of Iowa's greatest historical sites. The additions of pictures of the family and the Harlan-Lincoln Family Chart were made with the approval of Dr. R. Gerald McMurtry, who prepared this material while visiting in Mount Pleasant in 1946.

Dr. R. Gerald McMurtry is director of one of the great centers of Lincoln information today at the Lincoln National Life Foundation. For many years Dr. McMurtry edited *The Lincoln Herald*, a quarterly magazine of Lincoln Memorial University at Harrogate, Tennessee, where for nineteen years he was director of the Department of Lincolniana.

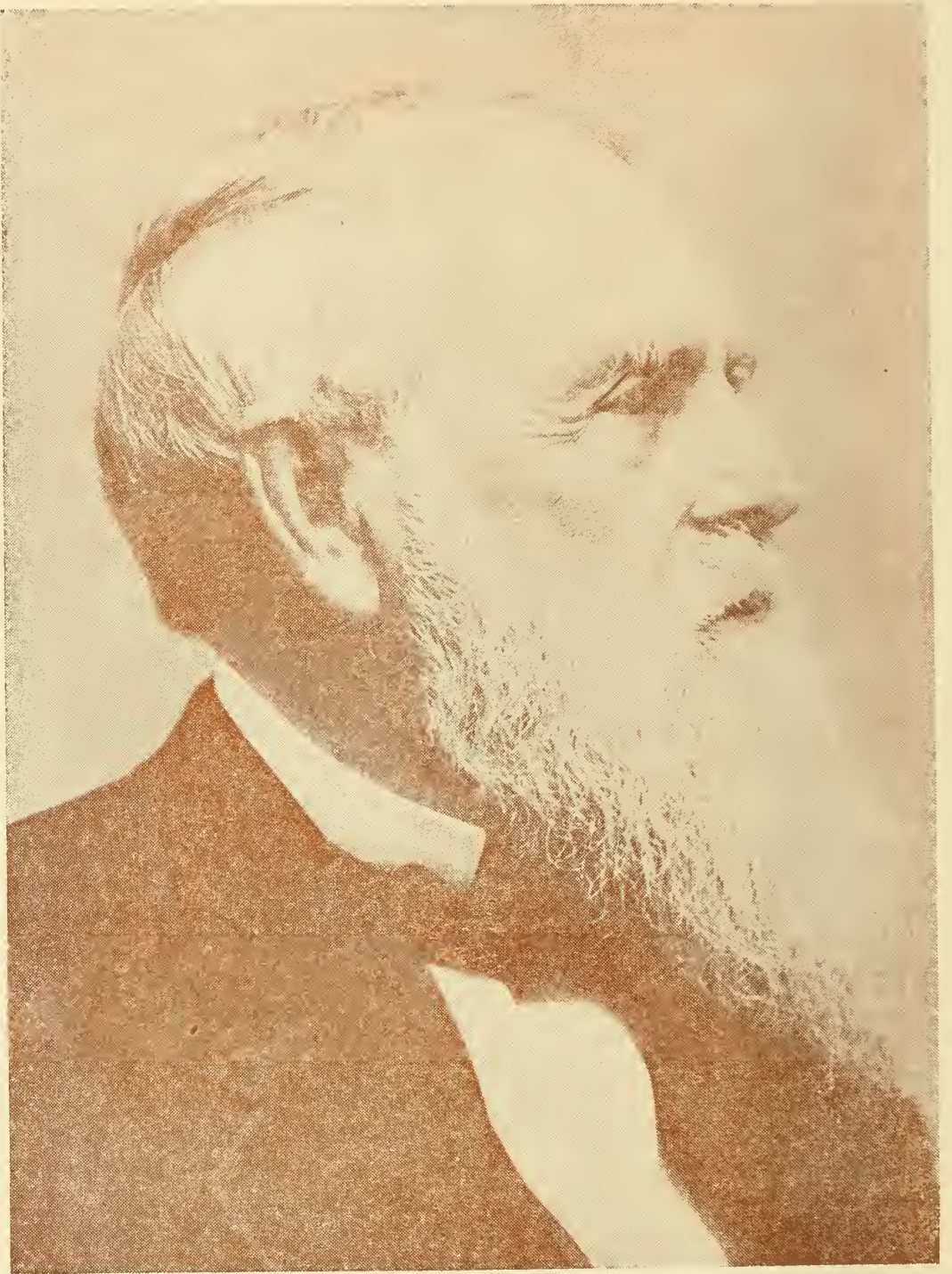
He is the author of about twenty-five books and pamphlets and approximately two hundred magazine articles on Lincoln and his contemporaries. In June, 1958, he received the "Lincoln Diploma of Honor" for high service in the interpretation of the life, deeds and immortality of Abraham Lincoln from the Lincoln Memorial University.

He was born in Elizabethtown, Kentucky (the community where Lincoln's parents set up housekeeping and Abraham Lincoln was born) on February 17, 1906, and graduated from Centre College, where he later was recognized with an honorary degree.

President Eisenhower appointed Dr. McMurtry a member of the National Lincoln Sesquicentennial Commission and he is a member of the Indiana Lincoln Sesquicentennial Commission. He was a member of the Lincoln Memorial Highway Commission of Kentucky who helped establish the Lincoln Migration Trail, and also a member of the New York and Chicago Civil War Round Tables and Sons of the American Revolution.

In 1946, Iowa Wesleyan College conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws for his great interest and research in the Harlan-Lincoln family and the college. He is the chairman of the Advisory Committee of the Harlan-Lincoln Restoration Commission and is currently assisting in the research of materials to be placed in the restored Harlan-Lincoln Home.

IOWA WESLEYAN COLLEGE



JAMES A. HARLAN

The Harlan-Lincoln Tradition

at

Iowa Wesleyan College

"An institution," according to Ralph Waldo Emerson, "is but the lengthened shadow of a man," and the remarkable one hundred and four years of growth of Iowa Wesleyan College at Mount Pleasant (Henry County) Iowa, can be attributed in great measure to James Harlan, Iowa Wesleyan's fourth president (1853-55, 1869-70), Iowa's Whig (Republican) United States Senator, and her first cabinet officer (Secretary of the Interior). Likewise, Harlan brought to the campus of this mid-western educational institution, an aura of Lincoln interest.

Iowa Wesleyan College was founded on February 17, 1842, and is one of the oldest colleges west of the Mississippi. Its history, like that of other pioneer educational institutions, "is a record of small beginnings, large expectations, and hard struggles—a living success where a speedy failure had seemed inevitable." Other self-sacrificing men had poured out their earnest efforts and sincere devotions in the interest of the school, but it was James Harlan who had the vision of a real college, capable of giving a full collegiate course, an institution of several buildings, adequate scientific apparatus, a good working library and a competent faculty, with a source of income other than the tuition of the students.

Such a program became a reality, with a broadened curriculum, a building plan, the purchase of educational materials, higher standards for teachers, and a general over-all improvement in the scholastic standing of the school. In the fall of 1854, Harlan was successful in securing the active financial support of the Methodist Episcopal Church as a sponsor of this little college at Mount Pleasant. This accomplishment, more than any other, was a determining factor in the successful promotion of Iowa Wesleyan.

In addition to his position as president of the faculty, he served as Professor of Intellectual and Moral Science. His salary was \$800.00 a year, with free living quarters. James Harlan's national influence and tempered judgment as a trustee of Iowa Wesleyan in all likelihood, was as important through the years as his short tenure in office as President of the institution. Harlan had entered politics as early as 1847 when he became Iowa's Superintendent of Public Instruction. However, Harlan never occupied this office. The Iowa Legislature had provided for its establishment, but it was not a part of the state organization when Harlan was elected to the position. The question of the establishment of the office was taken before the Iowa Supreme Court which set aside Harlan's claims to the superintendency.



Mrs. Ann Eliza Peck, wife of Senator James A. Harlan, was one of the first nurses for wounded soldiers in the Civil War.



Senator James A. Harlan when he was in Washington, D. C., in the familiar formal pose used by Brady studio.

Admitted to the bar in 1848, Harlan soon became a power in Whig party affairs and in 1850 he declined the nomination for the governorship. It was the passing of the Kansas-Nebraska Act in 1854, which rocked the political foundations of our government, that took James Harlan out of academic circles and plunged him into national affairs. December 31, 1855, was the date this Whig took his seat in the United States Senate, a position he held (as a Republican) intermittently until 1873. His career in the Senate is linked with the anti-slavery agitation and legislation immediately preceding Abraham Lincoln's election to the presidency, with the history of the Civil War, and the confused and trying period of reconstruction. While serving in the Senate, Harlan was selected a second time to head the faculty of Iowa Wesleyan but his legislative duties kept him in Washington and the vice-president of the college became the acting executive on the campus. The next year the Senator requested the board to employ a president who could be on the ground, and who could be more closely identified with the problems of the school.

Before his resignation from the presidency, several of the college students climbed into the belfry of Old Main and stole the clapper of the school bell.

It was securely wrapped and expressed "collect" to Senator Harlan at Washington, to be used as an "additional tongue" for legislative use. College tradition relates that the Senator re-wrapped the clapper and sent it to the students, who paid the express charges for its return before they realized that they too were victims of a prank.

While serving in the Senate, Harlan, who had seen Lincoln on only one other occasion, was called upon by the president-elect for advice while he was formulating his plans and considering the men who would make up his cabinet. The conference took place on the afternoon of Saturday, March 2nd, 1861. Meeting in the President's Room, Lincoln proceeded to name the men he had selected for the cabinet positions and asked for advice concerning the appointments of Simon Cameron of Pennsylvania, and Salmon P. Chase of Ohio. The problem concerned the positions the two men were to fill. Should Cameron be the Secretary of War and Chase the Secretary of the Treasury or vice versa? Harlan replied that he believed the order first stated was preferable. Lincoln thanked Harlan for the ten-minute interview which marked the beginning of an intimate friendship.

During the Lincoln administration Harlan served on several Senate Committees and he worked untiringly for the Homestead Bill, the bill granting land for the encouragement of mechanical and agricultural colleges and the Pacific Railroad Bill. Along with these problems came the vigorous prosecution of the war, and the attitude the government should take toward the Negroes, and especially those that were coming into the Union lines. Harlan advocated arming the Negroes and employing them in the suppression of the rebellion. With other senators, Harlan called upon President Lincoln to interview him upon the question of the advisability of arming the black man. Lincoln's reaction to their pleas was the expression that "he did not see his way clear to follow their advice at that time." Lincoln was of the opinion that such action would drive many Union men into the Confederate ranks in the border states and in the South and do great harm to the Union cause.

The firm stand Harlan took concerning the many problems that came before the Senate indicates that he was a loyal supporter of the Sixteenth President, but he likewise felt that the Chief Executive had his shortcomings. "I wish he could be induced to be more careful in his appointments," Harlan wrote William Penn Clark in April, 1864 in a confidential letter appraising his correspondent of what he believed to be a true picture of the political situation. "It is a terrible shame that his real friends—the friends of the vital elements that brought him into power, have to fight the influences of his administration, and the pro-slavery element combined, or jointly."

When Lincoln ran for re-election in 1864, Harlan had charge of the affairs of the Republican Congressional Committee, with headquarters in the Capitol. Under his energetic direction great quantities of printed political matter were distributed in the northern and western States. With Lincoln's re-election Harlan continued to advocate policies favorable to

THE HARLAN

James Harlan
1820-1899

Ann Eliza Peck
1824-1884

M. 1845

Julia Josephine
Jessie Harlan
1856-1862

William Aaron
Harlan
1852-1876

Silas James
Harlan
1850

Mary Eunice Harlan
1846-1937

Charles Isham
-1919

Mary Lincoln
1869-1938

Abraham
18

M. 1891

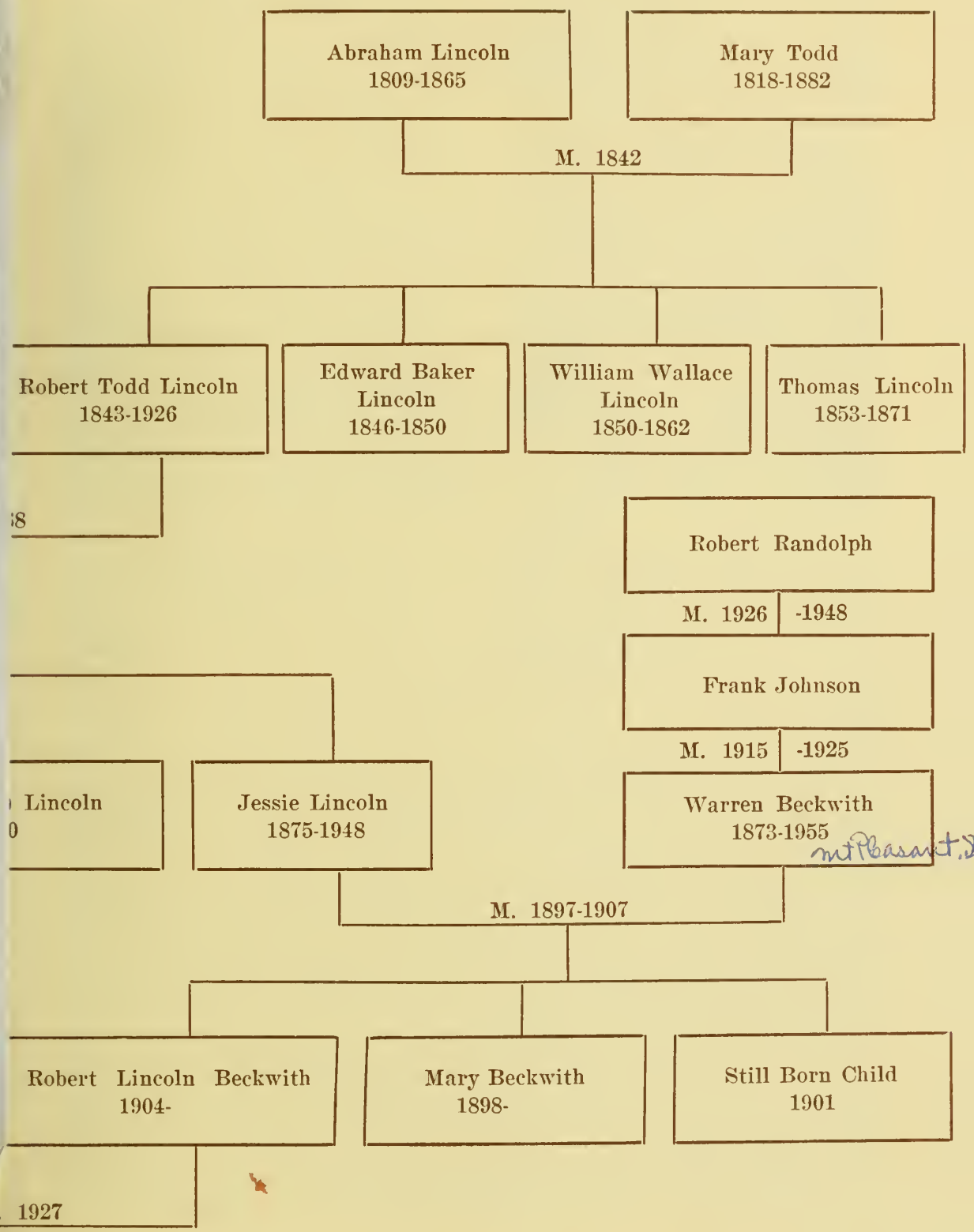
Leahalma Correa

Lincoln Isham
1892-

Hazel Holland Wilson
1898-

M. 1919

NCOLN FAMILY



the western territories and the successful prosecution of the war with its resultant aims and principles.

At Lincoln's second inaugural on March 4, 1865, Senator Harlan was chosen as an escort to accompany Mrs. Lincoln; and his daughter, Miss Mary Harlan, was among the distinguished guests who were privileged to be near the President and his lady at the inaugural ball. "Because Captain Robert Lincoln escorted Miss Harlan," wrote a newspaper reporter, "it was supposed that Senator Harlan is to go into the Cabinet."

Lincoln's second term saw a shake-up in the Cabinet. The resignation of William Pitt Fessenden as Secretary of the Treasury led to the naming of Hugh McCullough of Indiana as his successor. Likewise the resignation of John P. Usher of Indiana from the Secretaryship of the Interior led to the appointment of James Harlan to fill the vacancy. The Senate confirmed the nomination; both the nomination and confirmation occurring on March 9, 1865—the confirmation to take effect the fifteenth of May. This was an exceptional form of appointment.

During Lincoln's tenure as president his friendship with Harlan deepened, in spite of the Senator's occasional criticism of the executive's actions. On public occasions Harlan was nearly always to be found as a member of the presidential party. He was even present at the occasion of Lincoln's last public utterance. On the evening of April 11th, when the sands of the hour glass were running low for Abraham Lincoln, the President stated his views on reconstruction before a large audience gathered, during inclement weather, in front of the White House. With calls, after Lincoln's speech, for Senator Sumner who was not present, a clamor arose from the audience for a speech by the Iowa Senator. Introduced by the President "as one who will soon share with him the responsibilities of administration," Harlan made a short address concerning the fundamental principles that had been settled by the war.

With the assassination of Lincoln, Harlan's meteoric career did not hold the bright prospects of sharing "the responsibilities of administration" as anticipated on the evening of April 11th. Because of his intimate friendship with Lincoln, Harlan was chosen as a member of a Congressional Committee designated to escort the remains of the dead president to Springfield, Ill. Later the Iowa Senator presided over a meeting of citizens gathered at the National Hotel in the Capitol for "the purpose of inaugurating a movement toward the erection of a monument to President Lincoln." This organization was to be called the "Lincoln Monument Association" and as was to be expected James Harlan was chosen president.

With the terrible and unexpected change brought about in national affairs, Harlan waived his right to a seat in the cabinet, but Andrew Johnson promptly confirmed the appointment. From Harlan's correspondence it is apparent that he had long and seriously considered the probability of serving in a cabinet position.

Taking office on May 15, 1865, Harlan determined to put the Department of the Interior upon an efficient working basis and accordingly he made a



Robert Todd Lincoln as a young man. He is the only son of Abraham Lincoln who lived to maturity. He was Minister to the Court of St. James and later President of the Pullman Company.



"A young lady, who is so charming and whom I love so much", was Mrs. Abraham Lincoln's comment about Mary Harlan. This rare photo was taken in 1868 the year she married Robert Todd Lincoln.

survey of the clerical force in the several bureaus. Heads began to fall, and criticism and dissatisfaction were voiced against the new cabinet member. Probably the dismissal of Walt Whitman, employed in the Indian Bureau, who held his office as a reward for past services (he had earned the gratitude of the government for work in Washington hospitals) brought about the greatest condemnation. A friend of Whitman's charged Harlan with prying into Whitman's desk at night and reading the manuscript "*Leaves of Grass*" on which the poet worked during his spare moments, on government time. It was also alleged that Secretary Harlan did not find the work in accordance with his ideas of decency. While these charges against Harlan were never proven, Whitman was removed from the Interior Department, only to be given a new position in the Attorney-General's office. It was true, however, that Harlan's predecessor had been under pressure to favor congressional and journalistic influences and the payroll contained the names of numerous congressional proteges and newspaper correspondents. Likewise, Secretary Usher had signed certain binding contracts and had made several unfortunate commitments, immediately before taking leave of his office, which proved embarrassing to Secretary Harlan.

Note —

The Whitman dismissal was magnified out of all proportion to its importance, while the more pressing issues of cabinet harmony, the stringent oath of office prescribed by Congress, the Maximilian episode in Mexico, the proposed trial of Jefferson Davis, and the War measures of Secretary Stanton, were lost in a welter of reconstruction problems. At times, Harlan sided with the Johnson administration, yet in taking a stand on the issues he often opposed the policies of the Seventeenth President. Eventually, the open break between the executive and Congress came and Harlan, unable to adopt the Johnson views of reconstruction, resigned his cabinet position on July 27, 1866. Harlan did not consider reconstruction of the Southern States an executive prerogative.

There is little information beyond Secretary Harlan's one official report concerning his career in the cabinet, except his numerous letters and speeches defending his tenure from misrepresentation and false charges. But his patriotic love of country which led him to accept President Lincoln's call, and to remain in the cabinet for a period of time under Andrew Johnson is fully detailed in his correspondence.

After leaving the cabinet, Harlan actively sought his vacated seat in the Senate, and after a bitter, but successful contest in Iowa, he took his place in the Senate with the assembling of the first session of the Fortieth Congress on March 4, 1867.

On September 24, 1868, the Harlan-Lincoln bond of friendship was further strengthened with the marriage of Robert Todd Lincoln, at this time a promising attorney, and the Senator's charming young daughter, Mary Eunice Harlan. The wedding was held in the spacious Harlan home in Washington at 304 H. Street. No cards of invitation were issued to the many people who undoubtedly would have been honored to have been present. The wedding party consisted simply of a few personal friends of the families. The couple made their home in Chicago, Illinois, where the groom was to go far in fame and fortune.

After a brilliant but stormy career in post-Civil War politics, Senator Harlan, in 1872, was forced out of public office. In 1873, after leaving the Senate he became editor of the *Washington Chronicle*. Serving in this capacity only a short while, Harlan moved his family to their home in Mount Pleasant, an attractive two-story frame house located just north of the Iowa Wesleyan College campus. However, the former Iowa Senator did not remain inactive. Unable to regain his Senate seat, he took a moderate interest in state politics and some years later received further national recognition, by becoming the presiding judge of the Second Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims (1882-85) by appointment of President Arthur.

Meanwhile, the Robert Lincolns who had carved a niche for themselves in the legal, political, financial and social affairs of Chicago, gladdened the Harlan household on three different occasions with the announcement of the births of a son and two daughters.

Mary was born October 15, 1869 (1)

Abraham (Jack) was born August 14, 1873 (2)

Jessie was born November 6, 1875 (3)

Note 1. Mary married Charles Isham, a New York lawyer, at London, England, on September 2, 1891. Their child, Lincoln Isham, was born in New York, N. Y., on June 8, 1892.

Note 2. Abraham (called Jack in the family circle) the grandson of the Sixteenth President, upon whom the Lincoln name depended for a perpetuation of the direct blood line, died on March 5, 1890, at London, England, while Robert Lincoln was the United States Minister to the Court of St. James.

Note 3. Jessie married Warren Beckwith, a writer of Mount Pleasant, on November 10, 1897, and in that Iowa town Mary Lincoln Beckwith, the great-granddaughter of Abraham Lincoln was born on August 22, 1898. Jessie's second child, Robert Lincoln Beckwith, was born at Riverside, Illinois, on July 19, 1904. The Beckwiths were divorced in 1907, and Jessie married Frank Edward Johnson, an explorer and well-known geographer, connected for a time with the National Geographic Society of Washington. Later he served in the diplomatic service. The wedding took place at Manchester, Vermont, on June 22, 1915. Her third husband, Robert J. Randolph, an engineer, was a member of a distinguished Virginia family of Randolphs, whose family tree goes back to John Rolfe and Pocahontas of early colonial history.



Abraham "Jack" Lincoln at the age of 14. This photograph was taken in London.



Mary Lincoln at the age of 9 years when she frequently visited Mount Pleasant.

Jessie Lincoln Beckwith with her daughter, Mary Beckwith, around 1900.



Robert Lincoln and his family visited Mount Pleasant on many different occasions. They usually spent their summers there, with Robert making hurried trips back and forth from Chicago. Many Mount Pleasant people still remember Robert as a fine appearing man, dignified, poised, deliberate in action and conversation. He was not a person to be slapped on the back in greeting. Nevertheless he was a distinguished man in his own right.

The Lincoln children romped from cellar to attic in the Harlan home, and on September 4th and 7th, 1883, Senator Harlan backed his three grandchildren up against a small closet door and recorded with a pencil on white woodwork their respective heights along with the dates of the recording. This door, now repainted except for the pencil marks, is preserved by Iowa Wesleyan College and will be restored to its original place once the Harlan home is restored.

The grandchildren of Abraham Lincoln were well liked in Mount Pleasant. Mary, "Jack" and Jessie were members of the younger crowd with no pretensions of inherited greatness. Jack, who was never known to his friends as Abraham, was a handsome, gentlemanly boy, with charming manners. His favorite sport was tennis and when he left with his family for England, after his father was appointed United States Minister to Great Britain, his tennis net was left in the care of a Mount Pleasant friend to keep until his return. But Jack never returned.

While his father represented the United States in English diplomatic affairs, and earned the reputation of being one American Minister who was not pro-British, young Abraham was sent to Versailles, France, for the purpose of studying the French language in preparation for his entrance to Harvard. The boy was just past his sixteenth birthday when he developed a supposedly slight ailment which appeared to be a carbuncle. Eventually after

several operations the infection extended to other regions of his body and he died on March 5, 1890, in England, where he had been removed, after a seventeen weeks illness.

Jack's death was a severe blow to his family and friends and to those in Mount Pleasant who knew him intimately. His passing was considered a great loss to the nation because this son was a lad of much promise, the scion of a great family who had early in life proven himself worthy of his name and inheritance. After consulting with Mary, his sister, as to the final disposition of the tennis net, the friend keeping it decided to give it to the Mount Pleasant Historical Society.

While basking in the honors of retired life, Senator Harlan gave considerable thought to the active years of his public career. At an earlier period he was asked to prepare a magazine article of his "impressions of Abraham Lincoln and the story of his intimate relations with the President." When the proposal was made, he refused to undertake the assignment with the comment, "I fear I cannot trust myself to write on a subject so close to my heart." But the time finally came when he was willing to add his contribution to recorded history. Appearing before the "Harlan Club" of Iowa Wesleyan on April 28, 1898, the grand old man who looked like a Senator and talked like one, spoke of his personal friend, Abraham Lincoln. He related the details of his first meeting with the President and gave an accurate description of the Lincoln family. This speech apparently had been written at an earlier period in Harlan's life and had been recorded by him in his *Autobiographical Manuscript*. He told of official contacts with Lincoln and the privilege he had enjoyed of seeing him during moments of relaxation and on numerous social occasions. Senator Harlan then made the following statement:

He was in fact possessed of a very wide range of information; was well versed in literature and science; could quote verbatim from standard authors by the hour; was endowed with acute mental perception, and trenchant logical powers; and was, consequently, masterful in debate. He was the most patient and unselfish man I ever knew, with boundless patriotism and overflowing affection and tenderness for every oppressed and suffering member of the human race . . . He never needlessly injured anyone, nor permitted anyone to unjustly suffer, if he could properly prevent it. Hence he could truthfully say "It rests me after a day's hard work if I can find a good excuse for saving a man's life."

I will only add, in closing this recital, that I sometimes met President Lincoln socially, when I had no ax to grind, and no public measure to discuss; and found him most delightful company. But these interviews were rare, for the reason that he was almost constantly, day and night, overwhelmed with official duties, leaving him hardly time for necessary meals, and sleep; and I was equally busy with official duties in a minor position.

The venerable old gentleman related to the Harlan Club how "he (Lincoln) and Mrs. Lincoln would drive to the hotel where I and my family resided, and taking my wife into their carriage would drive away into the country; or to the opera house to listen to rare music." Harlan remembered particularly his last drive with the Lincolns when they crossed the Potomac River into Virginia, a country marked by the war's devastation, how the President's appearance seemed transfigured—indicating a consciousness that

"the great purpose of his life had been achieved."

The paper closed with a brief review of the assassination and funeral and a brilliant eulogy to the man whose body "lies, at the capitol city of his own state, in a great mausoleum, erected by the voluntary contributions of his fellow citizens, peacefully awaiting the resurrection, while his memory is enshrined in the hearts of his countrymen; and his character is revered by all good men and women throughout the world."

On October 5, 1899, the Iowa statesman died at his home in Mount Pleasant and Mr. and Mrs. Robert T. Lincoln (Robert was then president of the Pullman Company) arrived in time to comfort him in his last hours. Interment was in the Forest Home Cemetery.

In May, 1907, the old homestead of Senator and Mrs. Harlan (Ann Eliza Peck Harlan died September 4, 1884) passed by gift from the possession of Mary Harlan Lincoln to Iowa Wesleyan. Adjoining the college campus the property was fittingly used for awhile as the home of the president of the college and later by the art department. Current plans provide for its preservation in the very near future, when the house will be restored to its original condition. In addition to the gift of the home, Mrs. Lincoln presented to the college all of the books in Senator Harlan's library.

One of the relics which was evidently preserved by the Harlan family is a collection of rounded pebbles and sharp stones (largely a collection of stones and colored bits of glass and crockery) which were supposedly placed in a cardboard box and bound with a needle and thread, by Abraham "Jack" Lincoln. The cardboard box bears this inscription:

Collection
Illustrating
"Rounded pebbles & Sharp Stones"
made by
A. Lincoln

Iowa Wesleyan has other Lincoln relics of interest. One item is a piece of cloth taken from the coat of the President which he wore the night of the assassination. This came to the college according to tradition, as a gift from Robert Lincoln. One book which is highly prized by the school authorities is the Johnson Brigham biography *James Harlan* published in 1913 by The State Historical Society of Iowa. This volume was inscribed for John W. Palm, an alumnus of the college and a former Mount Pleasant editor, by "Mrs. Robert Lincoln (Mary Harlan)." These Lincoln-Harlan relics along with numerous pictures of both families and other memorabilia will eventually be placed in the restored Harlan-Lincoln home.

Iowa Wesleyan College has other reasons to be grateful to the Harlan and Lincoln families. When Mary Harlan Lincoln died in March, 1937, at the age of ninety years, she left a will in which she directed that the income of the large estate left her by her husband, Robert T. Lincoln, should be distributed annually by the executors to the direct heirs, and the estate finally distributed under the following provisions:

"If and when there came a time when no issues by blood descent, then the estate was to be divided equally between the American Red Cross, the Christian Science Church, and Iowa Wesleyan College," the latter in memory of her distinguished father, who served so many years as president and trustee. There are no great grandchildren (of Robert Todd Lincoln and Mary Harlan Lincoln) capable of inheriting the estate. So, one-third of Robert Lincoln's fortune, which present value is estimated to be approximately \$3,300,000.00, will some day enrich the endowment fund of this Iowa Methodist College; wealth accumulated by the astute financier, Robert Todd Lincoln, who had as a nucleus to build upon, the residue of Abraham Lincoln's estate of \$110,974.62.

Restoration of the Harlan - Lincoln Home

Mary Harlan Lincoln's wish to commemorate the life of her father for his service to Iowa Wesleyan College and the community is now being carried out by the Harlan-Lincoln Commission of Iowa Wesleyan College. The college formed this commission to restore the home of one of its dedicated presidents, James A. Harlan, who went on to serve his country in the highest council in the land, as a memorial in tribute to him.

The Harlan-Lincoln Home is being restored to its original condition to preserve the emblems of a man who loved his home, his college and his country. The descendants of James Harlan and Abraham Lincoln all lived and played in this home. The lovely home left behind a tradition which is recognized by historians across the nation.

The necessary research for authentic records of the family and the original possessions of the Harlan-Lincoln Home is being carried out on Iowa Wesleyan's campus. The interest and support of the educated leaders of today is encouraged in this memorial to one of the historic families in our country.

Construction of a portion of the home that has been removed, replacing fireplaces, doorways and furnishings will have to be made to completely restore the home. The restoration will cost a minimum of \$50,000. Funds for the ultimate completion must come from interested volunteers in this historic shrine.

Your interest and support is invited. If you have any information, about the family, the home and authentic furnishings of the Civil War period, the college and the Harlan-Lincoln Restoration Commission would appreciate returning the attached sheet stating your desire to help establish this memorial.

Please contact or mail this form showing your interest and support of the Harlan-Lincoln Home to the Executive Director of the Harlan-Lincoln Restoration Commission, Iowa Wesleyan College, Mount Pleasant, Iowa.

HARLAN-LINCOLN RESTORATION PROGRAM

at

IOWA WESLEYAN COLLEGE

I want to help restore the Harlan-Lincoln Home in Mount Pleasant, Iowa, and would like to give the following items to Iowa Wesleyan College, subject to the approval of the Harlan-Lincoln Restoration Commission or their designated representative.

FURNISHINGS GIFT

The following items shall become the property of Iowa Wesleyan College:

CASH GIFT

My enclosed gift of \$_____ shall be used by the college for the restoration of the Harlan-Lincoln Home in Mount Pleasant, Iowa.

GIFT PLEDGE

I hereby promise to pay Iowa Wesleyan College the sum of \$_____ without interest, payable in such amounts and at such times as I shall determine by (date) _____. This pledge shall be binding upon myself, administrators, executors or assigns, and the money paid or to be paid shall be used for the restoration of the said Harlan-Lincoln Home.

Signed _____

Address _____

Date _____

Accepted by _____ for Iowa Wesleyan College.



The James Harlan Statue in Washington, D. C.

James A. Harlan: Born Aug. 26, 1820, in Clark County, Ill., when four years old moved with his family to Indiana. Attended Asbury University (now DePauw University), Greencastle, Ind., and graduated in 1845. Married Ann Eliza Peck, Nov. 9, 1845. Moved to Iowa City, Iowa, in 1845. Superintendent of public instruction in Iowa in 1847. Studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1848 and practiced his profession in Iowa City. Declined the Whig nomination of Governor of Iowa in 1850. President of Iowa Wesleyan University (College), Mount Pleasant, Iowa, 1853-55, 1869-70. Presented credentials as Whig Senator-elect to the United States Senate, and took his seat December 31, 1855; owing to irregularities in the legislative proceedings the Senate declared the seat vacant on Jan. 12, 1857; re-elected as a Republican Jan. 17, 1857; Secretary of the Interior in the Cabinet of President Andrew Johnson from May 15, 1865 until July 27, 1866, when he resigned because of opposition to policies of Johnson's administration. Again elected to the United States Senate, and served from March 4, 1867, to March 3, 1873. Delegate to the Philadelphia Loyalist Convention in 1866. Voted for impeachment of President. Edited Washington Chronicle. Presiding Judge of 2nd Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims, 1882-85. Died at Mount Pleasant, Iowa, Oct. 5, 1899. Harlan was selected by the Iowa State Legislature to be one of two Iowa men to be honored in marble and is the only Iowan now in the Hall of Fame.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS-URBANA

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THE HARLAN-LINCOLN TRADITION AT IOWA WES



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